

**Date:** 7/30/2004

**GAIN Report Number:** HO4004

## Honduras

### Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and

### Standards

### Annual

### 2004

**Approved by:**

Stephen M. Huete, Agricultural Counselor  
U.S. Embassy Tegucigalpa

**Prepared by:**

Ana Gomez, Agricultural Specialist

---

**Report Highlights:**

This FAIRS Report provides updates to five sections: Food Laws, Labeling Requirements, Pesticides and other Contaminants, Product Registration, Copyrights & Trademarks and Import Procedures Sections. The current Central American Customs Union process will provide changes in various regulations in August 2004.

---

Includes PSD Changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Annual Report  
Tegucigalpa [HO1]  
[HO]

## Table of Contents

<b>I. FOOD LAWS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
A. General Requirements .....	5
B. Nutritional Labeling Requirement .....	7
<b>III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>V. PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>VIII. COPYRIGHTS AND TRADEMARKS.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES .....</b>	<b>10</b>
TARIFFS.....	12
<b>APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>POST INFORMATION .....</b>	<b><a href="#">14</a></b>

## **HONDURAS:**

### **FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL IMPORT REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS (FAIRS)**

**DISCLAIMER:** This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Tegucigalpa, Honduras for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

## I. FOOD LAWS

In Honduras, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock are involved in food safety matters. The Ministry of Health's participation is governed by the Health Code of the Ministry of Health (Congressional Decree 65-91, dated 05/28/91) and its implementing regulations (Decrees 0035 and 0077, dated 03/08/93 and 06/08/98, respectively). Food safety issues dealing with animal products, pesticides and agricultural chemicals, and veterinary products, are governed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock through the Phytosanitary & Zoosanitary Law (Congressional Decree 157-94, dated 11/04/94) and its implementing regulations. The Consumer Protection Law and the Municipalities Law also deal with food safety issues on a limited scale. The main regulatory agencies regarding food safety are the National Plant & Animal Health Service (SENASA) of the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock and the Sanitary Regulation Directorate (SRD) (formerly the Division of Food Control) of the Ministry of Public Health. As a general rule, SENASA is responsible for the inspection of agricultural products that enter Honduras, such as imports of raw materials and the process for consumer ready food products. The SRD is responsible for securing the safety of processed food products sold to the consumer. SENASA and the SRD normally coordinate their efforts through a Working Group, which has already brought about changes in the Government of Honduras' (GOH) regulatory framework pertaining to food safety. One of the results has been the February 2003 agreement between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in which the responsibilities for each Division are stated. The objective of the Group is to strengthen the regulation of products and byproducts, of animal and plant origin, and to coordinate such actions. The Working Group meets regularly to review various matters such as Codex Alimentarius and national production matters related to food safety.

In general terms, food safety legislation is geared toward: a) protecting consumers' health related to the consumption of food products; b) avoiding fraud in transactions dealing with food products; and c) protecting Honduras' economic interests in both domestic and international trade of food products.

Unfortunately, at times the GOH lacks the basic infrastructure and the necessary human and economic resources to adequately enforce its food safety regulations. Imported food products, for example, are inspected at major ports and border crossings, and the Ministry of Health also has monthly inspection programs for supermarkets and distributors of imported processed food products. But many products enter through alternative channels, and this forces the SRD to inspect products at wholesale and retail levels. However, it is common knowledge that many products go unchecked. As is the case in many countries with limited resources, enforcement of existing laws and regulations is inconsistent. Nevertheless, the GOH is making an effort to strengthen enforcement through increased laboratory testing in terms of both quantity and quality.

A process that is bringing changes in regulations is the Central America Customs Union (CACU). The CACU has identified seven work areas and has established technical groups to harmonize, unify and implement measures at the regional level. The seven areas are:

1. Free movement of goods
2. Tariff harmonization
3. Custom administration
4. Tax harmonization and collection mechanisms
5. Registration
6. Intellectual property rights
7. International commercial policy

Among the above-mentioned areas, the area of registration will lead to some changes in food laws. Currently, advances have been made in harmonizing the following regulation measures within the Central American region.

Resolution 117-2004: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures  
Resolution 118-2004: Agricultural inputs - Fertilizers and Pesticides  
Resolution 119-2004: Agricultural inputs – Seeds  
Resolution 120-2004: Food and Beverages

In Honduras, these regulations were signed into law on June 28, 2004. The resolutions will enter into effect when they are published in the Official Newspaper "La Gazeta", expected by August 2004.

Particularly, the new food and beverage regulation will apply to products manufactured in Central America. The regulation for third party countries will be analyzed in the second stage of the Customs Union, which will end in December 2004. In developing the new food and beverage regulation governments took into consideration the Codex Alimentarius, FDA and EU regulations and applied them to the Central American countries' situation.

The Central America Customs Union is being implemented in three stages: The first stage is ending now, which is mainly customs administration at the borders. The second stage will analyze product registration of third countries. The third stage is the political union.

## **II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. General Requirements**

The following information must be specified on labels of any food products. Labels must comply with the labeling requirements of the Technical Norm for Labeling Processed Foods.

**Product Name.** The name, which is normally specific and not generic, must indicate the true nature of the product. When a specific name is not available, the common name normally associated with the product should be used as long as it is not misleading to the consumer.

**Manufacturer Name** or packaging company.

**Origin.** Address and country of origin of the product.

**List of ingredients** (except for single-ingredient products). The list should be clearly marked and must be in descending order by initial weight at the time the product was manufactured. The list must specify if water has been added, except in cases when water is part of an ingredient such as brine, syrup or broth. When a product contains one or more additives, the label must specify the name, purpose, and concentration of each. When a product contains enriched nutritious substances such as vitamins, mineral salts and proteins, the label should read: "Naturally Enriched Food Product" or "Enriched Artificial Food Product," whichever the case may be. The label should also specify the name and the content per serving or consumption unit.

**Lot number.** This number must be engraved or printed in a permanent manner and may be placed on any external surface of the package.

**Expiration date.** When the product has a short life span, the day, month and year of expiration must be specified. The following products are excluded from this requirement: alcoholic beverages containing 10 percent or more of alcohol by volume, bakery products which due to their nature are generally consumed within 24 hours of the time they were produced, vinegar, salt, chewing gum, fresh fruits and vegetables. However, it is a common practice for bakeries to put on the expiration date of the product. The expiration date should be printed on top of the label in a way that it will not be erased or easily changed.

**Net content.** The content must be specified in units using the international system and in the following manner: volume for liquid food products, weight for solid food products, and either weight or volume for semi-solid or viscous food products.

**Sanitary registration number.** The SRD has been working on a new regulation because the current one has not been updated since 1993. The SRD presented the draft to importers, distributors and supermarkets for comments and they are in the last stage of discussion. The new Regulation is called "Regulation for Sanitary Control of Goods and Services". This process was expected to be completed in August 2004. However, the SRD is already using a new format to request the sanitary registration number and sanitary license. The requirements under this new format are the same for: foods, medicine, medical devices, natural products, chemical substances, and food supplements. The steps needed to obtain a Sanitary Registration number are described in Part VI - Product Registration.

#### **Additional Requirements:**

In addition to the above, the following labeling requirements apply:

1. Labels may be made of paper or any other material that can be attached or permanently printed on the package.
2. All writing on labels has to be clear and legible, and should not fade under normal use. All text should also be in Spanish.
3. Labels that are attached to a container may have text on the reverse side as long as it is clearly visible through the container.
4. The information found on the label of pre-packaged foods cannot be misleading in any way as to the product's true nature, composition, quality, origin, quantity, expiration date, essential properties and the general treatment(s) to which it was submitted.
5. When the product requires refrigeration it must be labeled accordingly.
6. When the product is easily contaminated and requires refrigeration after opening or must be consumed immediately, the label must state either: "For immediate consumption after opening" or "Refrigerate after opening", whichever the case may be.
7. When the product is artificial it must be labeled accordingly.
8. All food products which have been treated with radiation (ionizing energy) must specify on the label (close to the product's name) the nature of the treatment. When a radiated product is used as an ingredient in another product, it must be specified on the list of ingredients.
9. Product labels should not mislead, cause erroneous interpretations, or cause confusion.
10. Products should not be labeled so as to imitate another product.
11. Labels are not permitted on the internal part of a package or container where they would come into contact with the product itself.
12. Product labels should not indicate that the product has therapeutic, preventive, healing, or any other attributes not normally associated with the product.
13. Required labeling information should not be displayed on strips, bands, lids, tops, covers, caps, or any other part of the package which is used to open the product, unless authorized by the SRD.

14. Labels of products for export may be partially or fully written in the language of the country of destination and may contain the inscription: "For Export."

Legally, products cannot be imported into Honduras with just the standard U.S. label. However, since most imported foodstuffs are of U.S. origin and the GOH recognizes that U.S. food products are wholesome and safe to consumers, the SRD reports no complaints regarding U.S. labels either from trade sources or consumers. Stick-on labels are allowed, to fully comply with Honduran labeling requirements, to provide extended information about the product. The manufacturing or expiration date can only be displayed on the stick-on labels with authorization of the SRD. Labels must be placed prior to customs clearance and at the time of product registration in the way the product will be sold. Enforcement of these regulations is an uphill battle for the GOH, but the SRD is working toward making improvements in this matter.

Samples need to be registered and labeled as will be sold. All samples that are subject to laboratory analysis need a registration number and the SRD approval.

Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) may be included on the label. RDA standards may vary from those in the U.S. as Honduras follows those of the Codex Alimentarius. The U.S. bar code system is being implemented by most retail outlets. The SRD is not opposed to the bar code being included on labels. Any exceptions to the above requirements, such as might be granted to products donated for humanitarian purposes, must be approved by the SRD.

## **B. Nutritional Labeling Requirement**

Honduras has no requirements regarding nutritional labeling. Consequently, the U.S. nutrition panel is fully acceptable. The SRD treats nutrient content claims (i.e. low in saturated fat), absolute descriptors (i.e. high fiber or low fat), relative descriptors (i.e. "light" or "reduced sugar"), and other implied claims, on a case-by-case basis when complaints are received from the public. As mentioned earlier, product labels should not indicate that the product has therapeutic, preventive, healing, or any other attributes not normally associated with the product. While enforcement of such health claims is often difficult, the SRD does take special care in ensuring that this is the case with products that are widely used by the population and need added ingredients to increase their nutrition such as the case of sugar, salt and flour. By law, sugar for human consumption needs to have vitamin A added to it (which the Honduras sugar industry does). Salt must have iodine and wheat flour should have iron, folic acid, vitamins B1, B2 and niacin added. Therefore, the SRD oversees that only these products are labeled as such.

## **III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS**

Containers can be of plastic, metal, glass, paperboard or any other material authorized by the SRD. The packaging materials or containers should not absorb or pass components to the product that will change the stability or quality of the product, or might cause loss of its content.

The quality control of the materials in contact with the food products will be done according to each case. The controls will be done in an official lab or in an international lab recognized by the Ministry of Health. New or unusual packaging or containers are usually analyzed prior to product registration. Honduras does not have waste disposal laws.

## **IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS**

The SRD has neither a list of acceptable or unacceptable food additives. The SRD accepts as safe additives and colorants those listed in the Codex, for example the following seven (7) colorings in foods:

1. Yellow #5
2. Yellow #6

3. Blue #1
4. Blue #2
5. Red #2
6. Red #3
7. Red #40

## **V. PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS**

Pesticide/contaminants are regulated by the Plant Health Division of SENASA at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Ministerial Decree No.642-98 establishes the requirements for registration, import, manufacturing, formulation, re-package, re-bottle, transport, storage, sale, use, management and export of pesticide and contaminants. The GOH has not set regulations or limits on the amount of pesticides allowed on food. SENASA uses a list of pesticides approved for use in Honduras and applies the tolerance levels for imported food products set forth by Codex. If the Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) are not covered in Codex, EPA MRLs are used.

Pesticides must be registered with SENASA's Plant Health Division. An application for pesticide registration must be submitted with documents such as Certificate of Origin and Certificate of Free Sale, which, at the present time, must be authenticated by the Honduras Consulate (though SENASA is studying the elimination of this requirement). In addition, the following documents are also required: Certificate of Analysis by a U.S. Laboratory, Identification of Active Ingredient, Properties of the Product, Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Studies among various. An application could be obtained through the SENASA e-mail listed in Appendix II of this document.

## **VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**

### **PRODUCT REGISTRATION**

Product registration in Honduras is done through a process called sanitary registration. Thus, all processed food products must be registered, after which a sanitary registration number will be issued. The product should have this sanitary registration number prior to entering the country. Only samples to be used for the registration process will be allowed to enter the country. The registration of a food product is done at SRD.

The documents required to obtain a sanitary registration number are: request of sanitary registration, letter of authorization of a legal representative, operating license, free sale certificate, two labels and packing samples, two samples of the product, general manufacturing process, quantitative and qualitative list of ingredients, and proof of payment of the laboratory analysis. These documents are explained below.

1. **Request of Sanitary Registration.** The SRD has issued a new form that is an integrated request for sanitary registration and sanitary license. The sanitary license applies only to Honduran establishments. Through the license the SRD authorizes the Honduran establishments to import and sell food products, based on their meeting food safety and hygiene requirements.

The new form to request sanitary registration applies to foods, medicine, medical devices, natural products, chemical substances and food supplement. The data requested in the form is the following:

- Owner or legal representative data: Full name, number of national identification card, fax, P.O. box, e-mail and telephone number.
- General data of establishment or company: Name, address, telephone, fax, P.O. box and e-mail.
- Product classification data: Commercial brand, generic, manufacturer, type of



product (food, drink), manufacturing country, current sanitary license number, type of registration (manufacturer, importer, distributor, etc).

2. **Letter of authorization to a legal representative.** The sanitary registration must be carried out by the legal representative of the importer.

3. **Operating license.** Copy of the Sanitary License of the Honduran Establishment that will distribute the product. The establishment and warehouse should have conditions for the product's protection.

4. **Free Sale Certificate.** Issued by the appropriate State or Health Authority in the country of origin. Please note that the requirement of being authenticated by a Honduran Consulate has been eliminated.

5. **Two (2) labels and packing samples of the product.** Any additional sizes of the same product that will be sold under such label should be indicated.

6. Two (2) samples of the product.

7. General manufacturing process.

8. Quantitative as well as qualitative listing of product's ingredients (including any additives). This data can be provided in percentages or unit measure.

9. **Proof of payment of the laboratory analysis and sanitary registration.** Products undergo laboratory analysis prior to registration. Products are divided in three risk areas. Category "A" for animal products is the highest risk since these are the easiest to contaminate. Category "B" is medium risk, such as flour, sugar, and salt. Category "C" is the least risk, such as candy. The analysis may be conducted by the GOH or it may be conducted by a private laboratory if so authorized by the SRD.

SRD regulations allow up to 40 working days to process a sanitary registration. It is important to keep in mind that the Legal Representative must visit the SRD regularly to find out if there is a document missing or if the SRD requires further explanations.

## VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

The table that follows shows legislation and regulatory agencies covering certain key issues regarding the importation of food products:

Issue	Legislation	Regulatory Agency (Ministry)
1. Consumer Packaging	Health Code & Regs. 1/	Public Health
2. Weights and Measures	Consumer Protection Law	Industry & Commerce
3. Vitamin Enrichment	Health Code & Regs. 1/	Public Health
4. Novel Foods	Health Code & Regs. 1/	Public Health
5. Dietetic or Special Use Foods	Health Code & Regs. 1/	Public Health
6. Food Sanitation	Health Code & Regs. 1/	Public Health Agriculture and Livestock
7. Marine Products	Phyto & Zoosanitary Law 2/ Health Code & Regs. 1/	Agriculture & Livestock Public Health

8. Animal Quarantine	Phyto & Zoosanitary Law 2/	Agriculture & Livestock
9. Wine/Beer/Alcoholic Beverages	Health Code & Regs. 1/	Public Health
10. Organic Foods & health Foods	Health Code & Regs. 1/	Public Health
11. Product Samples & Mail Order Shipments	3/	3/Public Health
12. Meat Products	Phyto & Zoosanitary Law 2/ Health Code & Regs. 1/	Agriculture & Livestock Public Health

1/ - Health Code (Congressional Decree 65-91) and Implementing Regulations (Ministry of Public Health Decrees 0035-93 & 0077-93).

2/ - Phytosanitary & Zoosanitary Law (Congressional Decree 157-94 and Implementing Regulations).

3/ - The postal system is generally not used for sending food product samples.

Depending on the circumstances, other GOH agencies may be involved in one way or another with imports of food products (see the List of Useful Contacts at the end of this report).

## VIII. COPYRIGHTS AND TRADEMARKS

The GOH has taken recent actions to substantially improve the Intellectual Property Right (IPR) climate. Traditionally, well-known trademarks have been routinely infringed, and protection under local law did not approach international standards. However, in 1993 Honduras passed a comprehensive IPR law. The GOH has since complied with this legislation's requirements by creating an IPR Office within the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to implement and enforce its copyright, trademark, and patent laws.

As a signatory to the Uruguay Round agreements and member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Honduras has accepted the new TRIPS standard. In addition, Honduras has negotiated and signed with the United States the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), which contains a chapter on IPR. However, this agreement has not been ratified. To be protected under Honduran Law, trademarks must be registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Trademark Registrations are valid for 10 years starting from the registration date. "Notorious marks" are protected under the Pan-American Convention (1917) of which Honduras is a member. Illegal registration of a notorious mark, however, must be contested in court by the original holder.

## IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

Imports of raw and processed agricultural products are reviewed by the National Plant and Animal Health Service (SENASA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Importers should submit an import request to SENASA. The request should be clear with precise amounts, description, origin and point of departure well differentiated. In order to get an import permit, all importers of food products, additives, and inputs used in food processing, must submit the request with the following documents to SENASA:

- a. Phyto or Zoo Sanitary Certificate
- b. Certificate of Origin
- c. Pro- Forma Invoice

a. Phyto or Zoo Sanitary Certificates. These certificates should be from the country where the product originates. SENASA requests that the Certificate be issued by a federal government authority in the plant where the food has been processed. SENASA does not accept documents from commercial trading companies. SENASA

has indicated that often products come with the incorrect Export Certificate. The appropriate certificate for each product follows:

- FSIS Certificate for meat and poultry products
- FDA Certificate for dairy products
- APHIS Certificate for plants and vegetables
- APHIS Certificate for live animals
- State Certificate of Free Sale for canned meat products

Veterinary products and pet foods have another process by which they need to register the product.

b. Certificate of Origin. SENASA requires the certificate from the place where the product was manufactured. SENASA reports that often importers are confused about "origin" and "point of departure". U.S.-made products, shipped from whatever port, must have a certificate indicating the United States as the origin.

c. Pro-forma invoice.

Regarding imports of U.S. poultry products, SENASA has requested USDA to add an Additional Declaration (AD) to the sanitary certificates. The AD should indicate that "the poultry product or sub-product originates in areas free of high or low pathogenic avian influenza". APHIS provides updates to SENASA indicating outbreaks by States and their current status. However, SENASA has indicated it is the importers' as well as the exporters' responsibility to keep themselves updated on this, so they can assure SENASA that they are aware of the health status of the area where the product comes in.

The import process at port of entry. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and OIRSA (Regional-International Organization for Animal and Plant Health) have agreed to delegate to OIRSA the responsibility of all quarantine inspections and treatment of agricultural imports. OIRSA's Plant and Animal Protection Service (SEPA) follows SENASA guidelines for requirements of raw material and processed foods imports.

A SEPA Inspector, a Customs Inspector, and an Enforcement Official of the Ministry of Finance are usually involved in clearing imports of food products. In order to expedite Customs clearance all the information pertinent to the import of food products should be in Spanish. Product labels not in Spanish must be accompanied by a Spanish translation.

Prior to granting Customs clearance, the SEPA Inspector will conduct the appropriate inspection of the product. Shipments of food products with an Import Permit approved by SENASA, and for which all the necessary documentation has been provided, are normally granted Customs clearance within a short period of time, ranging from a few hours to a couple of days (depending on the work load at the port). Shipments of food products that were not registered with SENASA prior to import are normally detained at the port of entry where product sampling is conducted. The samples are later subjected to laboratory analysis to check the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the product. If the laboratory analysis indicates that the product does not meet acceptable standards, the product may be confiscated and later destroyed, re-exported, or tagged for animal consumption depending on its condition and characteristics as determined by the authorities. An appeals system does exist for disputed product rejections. The Honduran Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has a Legal Department, which handles these types of issues.

Currently, importers make an import request and an import permit is issued. Due to the Customs Union and CAFTA process, SENASA is working to modify the import procedure for 2005 to make it more expeditious.

## TARIFFS

Honduras did not negotiate any Tariff Rate Quotas when it became a member of the WTO. It does, however, have limitations on imports of corn and rice in order to protect local production. Imports of these two products during harvest time are not allowed.

The grain duties require further explanation. There is a combination price band mechanism and absorption agreement for corn, grain sorghum, and corn meal. Under the price band mechanism, duties can vary from 5 to 45 percent, depending on the import price. The tariff is calculated every 15 days using international prices and adding freight and insurance to that price. Under a five-year agreement which is renewable each year, the duty for these products drops to 1 percent when the end users purchase a predetermined amount of corn and sorghum from farmers. Thus, industry is able to import 3 quintales (1 quintal=100 kilograms) for each quintal bought from domestic production. Otherwise, the price band remains in effect. The reduction can only take place during non-harvest season (March through August) and only end-users who have signed the agreement may apply for this preferential treatment. According to the agreement, this mechanism guarantees a market for the producers of corn and sorghum, establishes a direct communication of supply and demand volumes, purchase and sale prices, eliminating commercial intermediaries.

Rice farmers and millers have also reached a similar absorption agreement. However, in the case of rice, duties have been fixed at 1 percent for rough rice and 45 percent for milled rice for signers of the agreement. For everyone else the duty is 45 percent across the board on all rice products.

In addition, Honduras does not allow the import of raw poultry meat for sanitary reasons. Imports of cooked poultry products and MDM must come with an FSIS Certificate (Form 9060-5) with an additional declaration indicating "the poultry product or sub-product originates in areas free of high or low pathogenic avian influenza". USDA APHIS regularly provides updates to SENASA as to which States have suffered outbreaks of diseases and what their current status is. However, SENASA has indicated that it is the importers' as well as the exporters' responsibility to keep it updated about the health status of the area where the product originates.

Duties in Honduras are in general:

- 0-5% Raw materials
- 10% Intermediate goods
- 15% Finished goods

## **APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS**

### **1. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG)**

Name: Dr. Lizardo Reyes  
Title: Director General  
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (SENASA),  
Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería  
Address: Blvd. Miraflores, Avenida La FAO, Tegucigalpa, Honduras  
Phone: (504) 239-7067  
Fax: (504) 239-1144  
E-mail: [Direccionsenasa@multivisionhn.net](mailto:Direccionsenasa@multivisionhn.net) or  
[Senasa-SAG@multivisionhn.net](mailto:Senasa-SAG@multivisionhn.net)

### **2. Ministry of Public Health:**

Name: Dra. Mirna de Lobo  
Title: Directora General  
Dirección de Regulación Sanitaria  
Secretaría de Salud Pública  
Address: Barrio el Centro, Edificio Principal  
Tegucigalpa, Honduras  
Phone: (504) 238-3662  
Fax: (504) 237-8401  
E-mail: [Regulacionhond@yahoo.com](mailto:Regulacionhond@yahoo.com)

## **APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS**

Name: Dra. Nidia García  
Title: Sub-Directora de Salud Animal  
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (SENASA),  
Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería  
Address: Blvd. Miraflores, Avenida La FAO, Tegucigalpa, Honduras  
Phone: (504) 231-0786  
Fax: (504) 239-1144  
E-mail: [saludanimal@multivisionhn.net](mailto:saludanimal@multivisionhn.net)

Name: Ing. Eduardo Salgado  
Title: Sub-Director de Salud Vegetal  
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (SENASA)  
Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería  
Address: Blvd. Miraflores, Ave. La FAO, Tegucigalpa, Honduras  
Phone: (504) 235-8425  
Fax: (504) 239-1144  
E-mail: [sanidadvegetal@multivisionhn.net](mailto:sanidadvegetal@multivisionhn.net)

Name: Dr. Max Alexis Rivera

Title: Director

Institution: Laboratorio Nacional de Análisis de Residuos y Contaminantes

Address: Col. San José del Pedregal, contiguo al Instituto Guillén Zelaya

Apartado. Postal 3416, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Tel/Fax: (504) 233-6361 (504) 233-1081

E-mail: Malexis\_Rivera@yahoo.com

Name: Dra. Georgina Nasser

Title: Jefe Departamento de Regulación

Institution: Ministry of Health

Address: Edificio BANMA, frente a Farmacia Regis

Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Tel.: (504) 237-1141, 220-7006

Fax: (504) 237-2726

E-mail: dresabis@yahoo.com

## **POST INFORMATION**

If you have any questions regarding this report or need assistance exporting to Honduras, please contact the U.S. Agricultural Affairs Offices at the following addresses.

Office of Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Embassy

Avenida Reforma 7-01 Zona 10

Guatemala, Ciudad 01010

Phone: (502) 2332-4030

Fax: (502) 2331-8293

E-mail: AgGuatemala@fas.usda.gov

Office of Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Embassy

Avenida La Paz, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Phone: (504) 238-5114, ext. 4354, 4544

Fax: (504) 236-8342

E-mail: [AgTegucigalpa@fas.usda.gov](mailto:AgTegucigalpa@fas.usda.gov) or

[ana.gomez@usda.gov](mailto:ana.gomez@usda.gov)

For further information on exporting U.S. agricultural products to Honduras and other countries, please visit the Foreign Agriculture Service home page: [www.fas.usda.gov](http://www.fas.usda.gov)